

T223
V842
1832
set 2

UNITED STATES STATUTES

CONCERNING THE

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS AND LABELS,

INCLUDING

THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1881, AUGUST 5, 1882, AND SECTIONS 3, 4,
AND 5 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 18, 1874,

WITH THE

RULES OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
RELATING THERETO.

EDITION OF OCTOBER 1, 1882.

2d set

No 2



JAN 5 1909
D. of D.

7223
V2 A2
1882
2d set

U. S. S. S. 12/10
mar 10/24/32 Recd/10

TRADE-MARKS.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS AND PROTECT THE SAME.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That owners of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations or with the Indian tribes, provided such owners shall be domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country or tribes, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, may obtain registration of such trade-marks by complying with the following requirements:

First. By causing to be recorded in the Patent Office a statement specifying name, domicile, location, and citizenship of the party applying; the class of merchandise, and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the particular trade-mark has been appropriated; a description of the trade-mark itself, with fac-similes thereof, and a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used.

Second. By paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of twenty-five dollars, and complying with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

SEC. 2. That the application prescribed in the foregoing section must, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the person, or by a member of a firm, or by an officer of a corporation applying, to the effect that such party has at the time a right to the use of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, as above indicated; and that the description and fac-similes presented for registry truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered.

SEC. 3. That the time of the receipt of any such application shall be noted and recorded. But no alleged trade-mark shall be registered unless the same appear to be lawfully used as such by the applicant in foreign commerce or commerce with Indian tribes, as above mentioned, or is within the provision of a treaty, convention, or declaration with a

foreign power; nor which is merely the name of the applicant; nor which is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned by another, and appropriate to the same class of merchandise, or which so nearly resembles some other person's lawful trade-mark as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or to deceive purchasers. In an application for registration the Commissioner of Patents shall decide the presumptive lawfulness of claim to the alleged trade-mark; and in any dispute between an applicant and a previous registrant, or between applicants, he shall follow, so far as the same may be applicable, the practice of courts of equity of the United States in analogous cases.

SEC. 4. That certificates of registry of trade-marks shall be issued in the name of the United States of America, under the seal of the Department of the Interior, and shall be signed by the Commissioner of Patents, and a record thereof, together with printed copies of the specifications, shall be kept in books for that purpose. Copies of trade-marks and of statements and declarations filed therewith, and certificates of registry so signed and sealed shall be evidence in any suit in which such trade-marks shall be brought in controversy.

SEC. 5. That a certificate of registry shall remain in force for thirty years from this date, except in cases where the trade-mark is claimed for and applied to articles not manufactured in this country, and in which it receives protection under the laws of a foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it shall cease to have any force in this country by virtue of this act at the time that such trade-mark ceases to be exclusive property elsewhere. At any time during the six months prior to the expiration of the term of thirty years such registration may be renewed on the same terms and for a like period.

SEC. 6. That applicants for registration under this act shall be credited for any fee or part of a fee heretofore paid into the Treasury of the United States with intent to procure protection for the same trade-mark.

SEC. 7. That registration of a trade-mark shall be *prima facie* evidence of ownership. Any person who shall reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any trade-mark registered under this act and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those described in the registration shall be liable to an action on the case for damages for the wrongful use of said trade-mark at the suit of the owner thereof; and the party aggrieved shall also have his remedy according to the course of equity to enjoin the wrongful use of such trade-mark used in foreign commerce or commerce with Indian tribes, as aforesaid, and to recover compensation therefor in any court having jurisdiction over the person guilty of such wrongful act; and courts of the United States shall have original and appellate jurisdiction in such cases without regard to the amount in controversy.

SEC. 8. That no action or suit shall be maintained under the provisions of this act in any case when the trade-mark is used in any unlawful business or upon any article injurious in itself, or which mark has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or under any certificate of registry fraudulently obtained.

SEC. 9. That any person who shall procure the registry of a trade-mark, or of himself as the owner of a trade-mark, or an entry respecting a trade-mark, in the office of the Commissioner of Patents, by a false or fraudulent representation or declaration, orally or in writing, or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence thereof to the injured party, to be recovered in an action on the case.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or in equity which any party aggrieved by any wrongful use of any trade-mark might have had if the provisions of this act had not been passed.

SEC. 11. That nothing in this act shall be construed as unfavorably affecting a claim to a trade-mark after the term of registration shall have expired; nor to give cognizance to any court of the United States in an action or suit between citizens of the same State, unless the trade-mark in controversy is used on goods intended to be transported to a foreign country, or in lawful commercial intercourse with an Indian tribe.

SEC. 12. That the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to make rules and regulations and prescribe forms for the transfer of the right to use trade-marks and for recording such transfers in his office.

SEC. 13. That citizens and residents of this country wishing the protection of trade-marks in any foreign country the laws of which require registration here as a condition precedent to getting such protection there may register their trade-marks for that purpose as is above allowed to foreigners, and have certificate thereof from the Patent Office.

Approved March 3, 1881.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the law entitled "An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks and protect the same," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall prevent the registry of any lawful trade-mark rightfully used by the applicant in foreign commerce or commerce with Indian tribes at the time of the passage of said act.

Approved August 5, 1882.

RULES AND FORMS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1881.

WHO MAY OBTAIN REGISTRATION.

1. (a.) Any person, firm, or corporation domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States,* and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade-mark and uses the same in commerce with foreign nations or with Indian tribes.

(b.) Any citizen or resident of this country wishing the protection of his trade-mark in any foreign country the laws of which require registration in the United States as a condition precedent.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.

2. Every applicant for registration of a trade-mark must cause to be recorded in the Patent Office—

(a.) The name, domicile, and place of business or location of the firm or corporation desiring the protection of the trade-mark, and the residence and citizenship of individual applicants.

(b.) The class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark has been appropriated.

(c.) A description of the trade-mark itself, with fac-similes thereof, and the mode in which it has been applied and used.

(d.) The length of time during which the trade-mark has been used by the applicant on the class of goods described.

3. A fee of twenty-five dollars is required on filing each application, except in the cases hereinafter named. (See pars. 16 and 17.)

THE APPLICATION.

4. An application for the registration of a trade-mark will consist of a statement and specification, a declaration or oath, and the fac-simile, with duplicates thereof. The statement and declaration should be written on one side of the paper only.

5. These should be preceded by a brief letter of advice requesting registration and signed by the applicant.

6. The statement should announce the full name, citizenship, domicile, residence, and place of business of the applicant (or if the applicant be a corporation, under the laws of what State or nation incorporated), with a full and clear specification of the trade-mark, particularly

* The following countries have treaties with the United States at this time, viz: Russia, Belgium, France, Austria, the German Empire, and Great Britain.

discriminating between its essential and non-essential features. It should also state from what time the trade-mark has been used by the applicant, the class of merchandise, and the particular goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated, and the manner in which the trade-mark has been applied to the goods.

7. The declaration should be in the form of an oath by the person, or by a member of the firm, or by an officer of the corporation making the application, to the effect that the party has at the time of filing his application a right to the use of the trade-mark described in the statement; that no other person, firm, or corporation has a right to such use, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in lawful commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, one or more of which should be particularly named; and that it is truly represented in the fac-simile presented for registry.

8. This oath may be taken within the United States, before a notary public, justice of the peace, or the judge or clerk of any court of record. In any foreign country it may be taken before the secretary of a legation or consular officer of the United States, or before any person duly qualified by the laws of the country to administer oaths, whose official character shall be certified by a representative of the United States having an official seal.

FAC-SIMILES TO BE FILED.

9. Where the trade-mark can be represented by a fac-simile which conforms to the rules for drawings of mechanical patents,* such a drawing may be furnished by applicant, and the additional copies will be produced by the photolithographic process at the expense of the office. Or the applicant may furnish one fac-simile of the trade-mark, mounted on a card ten by fifteen inches in size, and ten additional copies upon flexible paper, not mounted; but in all cases the sheet containing the mounted fac-simile or the drawing must be signed by the applicant or his authorized attorney, and authenticated by two witnesses.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE OFFICE.

10. All applications for registration are considered in the first instance by the trade-mark examiner. An adverse decision by such examiner upon the applicant's right to registration will be reviewed by the Commissioner in person upon petition without fee.

11. No trade-mark will be registered unless it shall be made to appear that the same is used as such by the applicant in commerce with foreign nations or with Indian tribes, or is within the provisions of a treaty, convention, or declaration with a foreign power, nor which is merely the name of the applicant, nor which is identical with a known or registered trade-mark owned by another and appropriated to the same class of merchandise, or which so nearly resembles some other

* These rules are furnished on application by letter to the Commissioner.

person's lawful trade-mark as to be likely to cause confusion in the mind of the public or to deceive purchasers.

12. In case of conflicting applications for registration, or in any dispute as to the right to use which may arise between an applicant and a prior registrant, the office will declare an interference, in order that the parties may have opportunity to prove priority of adoption or right; and the proceedings on such interference will follow, as nearly as practicable, the practice in interferences upon applications for patents; but each applicant and registrant will be held to the date of adoption alleged in the statement filed with his application. On the petition of any party dissatisfied with the decision of the examiner of interferences the case will be reviewed by the Commissioner without fee.

13. When these requirements have been complied with, and the office has adjudged the trade-mark lawfully registrable, a certificate will be issued by the Commissioner, under seal of the Interior Department, to the effect that applicant has complied with the law, and that he is entitled to the protection of his trade-mark in such case made and provided. Attached to the certificate will be a fac-simile of the trade-mark and a printed copy of the statement and declaration.

14. The protection for such trade-mark will remain in force for thirty years, and may, upon the payment of a second fee, be renewed for thirty years longer, except in cases where such trade-mark is claimed for and applied to articles not manufactured in this country, and in which it receives protection under the laws of any foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it will cease to have force in this country, by virtue of the registration, at the same time that the trade-mark ceases to be exclusive property elsewhere.

15. The right to the use of any trade-mark is assignable by an instrument in writing, and such assignment of a registered trade-mark must be recorded in the Patent Office within sixty days after its execution, in default of which it may be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice. No particular form of assignment or conveyance is prescribed, but the trade-mark must be identified by the certificate number.

16. Owners of trade-marks for which protection has been sought by registering them in the Patent Office under the act of July 8, 1870 (declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States), may register the same for the same goods, without fee, on compliance with the foregoing requirements. With each application of this character a specific reference to the date and number of the former certificate is required.

17. Applicants whose cases were filed under the act of 1870, either prior to or since the decision of the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional, which are now pending before the office, are advised to prepare applications in conformity with the law and foregoing rules. On the receipt of such an application, referring to the date of the one

2. *Location of thing to which application should refer to the name of the applicant and date of filing.* Location of thing to registered trademark should refer to the name of applicant, number or date of serial, and the time of registration to which the trademark is applied.

10. The above named individual is reported to require protection while in the United States and it is requested that you take such steps as may be necessary to protect him from harm, and to see that he is not subjected to any undue delay or restriction in his movements while in the United States. It is requested that you keep this paragraph secret and do not discuss it with any other person.

J. E. McLaughlin

FORMS.

The following forms have been prepared to be used in filing applications for registration of trade-marks. Their use is not absolutely required, but as they have been made to conform to the conditions of the law, applicants will find their business facilitated by following them closely:

LETTER OF ADVICE.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

The undersigned presents herewith a fac-simile of his lawful trade-mark and requests that the same, together with the accompanying statement and declaration, may be registered in the United States Patent Office in accordance with the law in such cases made and provided.

A. B.

STATEMENT.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, A. B.,* a citizen of the United States residing at ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, and doing business at ———, have adopted for my use a trade-mark for ——— (as the case may be) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification:

My trade-mark consists of the letters and words (or arbitrary symbols, as the case may be) ———. These have generally been arranged as shown in the accompanying fac-simile. (*Here give a full description of the fac-simile, including all its features.*) But ——— may be omitted and ——— changed at pleasure without materially altering the character of my trade-mark, the essential features of which are ———.

This trade-mark I have used continuously in my business since ———, 18—.

The class of merchandise to which this trade-mark is appropriated is ———, and the particular description of goods comprised in such class on which I use the said trade-mark is ———†. It has been my practice to (*here state fully the manner of applying it to the goods or the packages containing them*).

A. B.

Witnesses:

C. D.

E. F.

* The first paragraph of the statement should be modified to conform to the circumstances of each applicant. If a firm, the domicile and place of business are required; if a corporation, under what State or other laws incorporated, where located and place of business; if a person not an American citizen, of what country he is a citizen (or subject, as the case may be), &c.

† The description of the goods on which the trade-mark is used should be in the same language in the first and last paragraphs of the statement.

DECLARATION.

STATE OF ———, COUNTY OF ———, ss:

A. B., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the applicant named in the foregoing statement; that he verily believes that the foregoing statement is true; that he has at this time a right to the use of the trade-mark therein described; that no other person, firm, or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that it is used by him in commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, and particularly with ——— (*here name one or more foreign nations or Indian tribes, or both, as the case may be*); and that the description and fac-similes presented for record truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered.

A. B.

Sworn and subscribed before me, a ———, this ——— day of ———, 18—.

G. H., J. P.

If the application is made by a firm or corporation, this declaration should be modified accordingly.

REGISTRATION OF PRINTS AND LABELS.

Sections 3, 4, and 5 of the act of Congress relating to patents, trademarks, and copyrights, approved June 18, 1874 (18 Statutes at Large, p. 78), are as follows:

SEC. 3. That in the construction of this act the words "engraving, cut, and print" shall be applied only to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, and no prints or labels designed to be used for any other articles of manufacture shall be entered under the copyright law, but may be registered in the Patent Office. And the Commissioner of Patents is hereby charged with the supervision and control of the entry or registry of such prints or labels, in conformity with the regulations provided by law as to copyright and prints, except that there shall be paid for recording the title of any print or label, not a trade-mark, six dollars, which shall cover the expense of furnishing a copy of the record, under the seal of the Commissioner of Patents, to the party entering the same.

SEC. 4. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing provisions be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

The words "prints" and "labels" as used in this act, so far as it relates to registration in the Patent Office, are construed as synonymous, and are defined as any device, picture, word or words, figure or figures (not a trade-mark) impressed or stamped directly upon the articles of manufacture, or upon a slip or piece of paper, or other material, to be attached in any manner to manufactured articles, or to bottles, boxes, and packages containing them, to indicate the contents of the package, the name of the manufacturer or the place of manufacture, the quality of goods, directions for use, &c.

By the words "articles of manufacture" (to which such print or label is applicable by this act) is meant all vendible commodities produced by hand, machinery, or art.

But no such print or label can be registered unless it properly belongs to an article of commerce, and be as above defined; nor can the same be registered as such print or label when it amounts to a lawful trade-mark, or when its use in connection with the article to which it is applied is arbitrary or fanciful.

To entitle the owner of any such print or label to register the same in this office, it is necessary that five copies of the same be filed, one of which copies shall be certified under the seal of the Commissioner of Patents, and returned to the registrant.

The certificate of such registration will continue in force for twenty-eight years.

The fee for registration of a print or label is six dollars, to be paid in the same manner as fees for patents.

The benefits of this act seem to have been originally confined to citizens or residents of the United States; but appear to be extended to British subjects and citizens of Germany by existing treaties.

E. M. MARBLE,
Commissioner of Patents.

Approved, May 2, 1881.

S. J. KIRKWOOD, *Secretary.*

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINTS AND LABELS.

[Making necessary changes to suit each case.]

[FOR AN INDIVIDUAL.]

To the Commissioner of Patents:

The undersigned, A. B., of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, and a citizen of the United States (or resident therein, as the case may be), hereby furnishes five copies of a label (or print, as the case may be), to be used for——, of which he is the sole proprietor. The title of said label (or print) is——, and the said label (or print) consists of the words and figures as follows, to wit:——
(Description.)

And he hereby requests that the said print (or label) be registered in the Patent Office, in accordance with the act of Congress to that effect, approved June 18, 1874.

_____,
Proprietor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 1, 1874.

[FOR A CORPORATION.]

To the Commissioner of Patents:

The applicant, a corporation created by authority of the laws of the State of New York (or other authority, as the case may be), and doing business at——, in said State, hereby furnishes five copies of a label (or print, as the case may be), to be used for——, of which it is the sole proprietor. The title of said print (or label) is——, and the said label consists of the words and figures as follows, to wit:——
(Description.)

And it is hereby requested that the said label (or print) be registered in the Patent Office, in accordance with the act of Congress to that effect, approved June 18, 1874.

[L. s.] Witness the seal of said corporation at——, ——, 1874.

_____,
President [or other officer].

NOTE.

The registration of copyright matter is, by law, under the control of the Librarian of Congress at Washington. At the time of the enactment of the trade-mark law of July 8, 1870, it was the custom of the Librarian of Congress to enter, under the provisions of the copyright law, labels and prints of commerce, many of which embraced legal trade-marks. Notwithstanding the existence of a separate statute in 1870 for the registration of trade-marks, the Librarian of Congress, in entering labels and prints of commerce, gave a semblance of protection to many trade-marks, of which the labels and prints entered by him were the mere vehicles. To remedy this difficulty was the object of the amendment to the copyright law of June 18, 1874, referred to herein as the act for the registration of prints and labels. By this amendatory act the Librarian of Congress is restricted, in the registry of copyright matter, to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, and is prohibited from registering labels or prints designed to be used for any other articles of manufacture, *i. e.*, articles of commerce. These are now registrable at the Patent Office; while matter properly coming within the definition of copyright subject-matter, as contained in the act of June 18, 1874, is registrable at the office of the Librarian of Congress.

INDEX TO TRADE-MARK AND LABEL STATUTES.

Subject.	Section.	Page.
Action not maintainable, when	8	3
Applicant's name not registrable	3	1
Articles not manufactured in this country, term of protection of trade-mark	5	2
Bars to registration	3	1
Commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, use of trade-mark in, necessary to registration	3	1
Commissioner to decide presumptive lawfulness of trade-mark	3	1
to make rules for transfer of right	12	3
to prescribe regulations for registration	1	1
Common-law rights not abridged by statute	10	3
Compensation, registrant aggrieved may recover	7	2
Conflicting applications	3	1
Construction of this act	11	3
Courts of equity practice to be followed in deciding conflicting cases ..	3	1
Copies under official seal to be evidence	4	2
Counterfeiting, damages for	7	2
Damages, infringer liable to	7	2
for affixing fraudulent trade-mark to merchandise	7	2
Deceiving the public, action to defend trade-mark so used not maintainable	8	3
Declaration, by whom verified	2	1
under oath by applicant	2	1
Description of the mark required	1	1
Domicile must be recited	1	1
Duration of protection	5	2
Equity, aggrieved registrant may resort to	7	2
courts of, practice followed in interference cases	3	1
Evidence of registry	4	2
copies under seal to be received as	4	2
Fac-similes of trade-marks to be filed	1	1
False registration, damages for	9	3
Fee for registry of trade-mark, and how payable	1	1
prints and labels	3	11
Fees formerly paid with intent to procure protection of trade-mark ..	6	2
Foreign nations or Indian tribes, trade-marks used in commerce with, alone registrable	3	1
residents, when entitled to register	1	1
Former rights and remedies preserved	10	3
Fraudulent registry, no action maintainable upon	9	3
Goods, particular, to be recited	1	1
Jurisdiction of United States courts in action for damages	7	2
Labels and prints, fee for registry	3	11
registry authorized	3	10
Lawfulness of claim to trade-mark to be decided by Commissioner ..	3	1
Length of time used, to be recited	1	1
Merchandise, class of, to be recited	1	1
Name of applicant not registrable as a trade-mark	3	1
Printed copies of specifications to be kept	4	2
Prints and labels, fee for registry	3	11
registry authorized	3	10
Protection of trade-mark, who may obtain	1	1
term of	5	2

Subject.	Section.	Page.
Record of trade-marks certificates to be kept	4	2
Registration as condition precedent to registration abroad	13	3
of trade-marks authorized	1	1
in what cases refused	3	1
<i>prima facie</i> evidence of ownership	7	2
rights secured thereby	7	2
Remedy for infringement	7	2
Renewal of protection	5	2
Restriction on registration of trade-marks	3	1
actions for infringement	8, 11	3
Statement of applicant, what to recite	1	1
Time of receipt of trade-mark at Patent Office to be noted	3	1
Trade-mark only registrable when used in commerce with foreign na- tions or Indian tribes	3	1
Transfer of right to registered trade-marks	12	4
Use, mode of, to be recited	1	1

INDEX TO TRADE-MARK AND LABEL RULES.

Subject.	Rule.	Page.
Applications rejected prior to present law	17	6
Articles not manufactured in this country	14	6
Assignment of registered trade-marks	15	6
when to be recorded	15	6
fee for recording	19	7
Benefits of label act, to whom confined		12
Certificate of registration of trade-mark	13	6
of label or print		11
Conflicting applications, procedure in	12	6
Copies of labels, five required		10
Copies and publications	18	7
price of	19	7
Correspondence	20	7
Declaration, by whom verified	7	5
requisites of	7	5
Description of trade-mark required	6	4
Domicile to be recited	6	4
Duration of protection of trade-mark	14	6
of label		10
Essential features of trade-mark to be distinguished	6	5
Fac-similes of trade-mark required	9	5
formalities regulating	9	5
number required	9	5
Fee for registration of trade-mark	3	4
of label		11
recording assignment	19	7
Foreigners, when entitled to register	1	4
Foreign nations in commerce with which trade-mark is used to be named	7	5
Form of label application		11
trade-mark declaration		9
letter of advice		8
statement or specification		8
Goods, particular kind to be recited	6	4
Indian tribes in commerce with which the trade-mark is used to be named	7	5
Information, certain kinds not given	22	7
Label application, how made		11
Lawful trade-marks only registrable	11	5
Length of time used to be recited	2	4
Letters must be addressed to the Commissioner	20	7
data required	21	7
Merchandise, class of, to be recited	2	4
Name of applicant not registrable as a trade-mark	11	5
Oath, by whom administrable	8	5
Official Gazette	18	7
price of	19	7
Place of business of applicant to be set forth	2	4
Proceedings in the Office	10	5
Protection, who may obtain	1	4
Registrants, under act of 1870	16	6

Subject.	Rule.	Page.
Review by Commissioner of adverse decision of examiner of trade-marks.....	10	5
Review by Commissioner of adverse decision of examiner of interferences.....	12	6
Renewal of protection.....	14	6
Residence of applicant required.....	6	4
Restriction on registration of trade-marks.....	11	5
Statement, what to contain.....	6	4
Statutory requirements in trade-mark cases.....	2	4
Trade-mark examiner.....	10	5
Transfer and assignment of trade-marks.....	15	6
Use, manner or mode of, to be recited.....	6	4